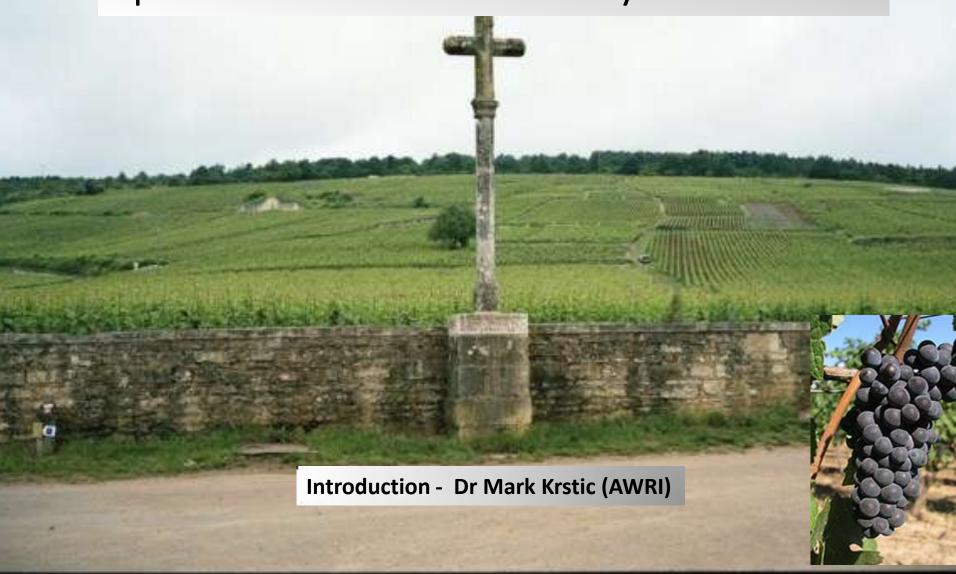
Perfecting Pinot Noir

Epicurean Red Hill Wednesday 17 June 2015



Perfecting Pinot Noir Agenda

	10:00am	Welcome and aims of the day (Dr Mark Krstic, AWRI, Melbourne)
	10:10am	Achieving target yields in cool climate Pinot Noir: pruning, bud fruitfulness and carbohydrate balance – the Tasmanian experience (Dr Joanna Jones, UTAS)
	10:40am	Linking Pinot Noir canopy condition with wine quality (Dr Joanna Jones, UTAS)
1	11:10am	Modifying leaf area to fruit ratio's and effects on Pinot Noir phenology and quality characteristics (Dr Amber Parker, Lincoln Uni)
	12:00pm	Practical solutions for monitoring Pinot noir grape and wine phenolics (Dr Bob Dambergs, UTAS)
1	12:30pm	Lunch (Provided)

Nuits St Georges

Perfecting Pinot Noir Agenda

1:10pm	Winemaking style and Pinot Noir phenolics (Dr Bob Dambergs, TQual/UTAS)
1:40pm	ACE maceration: An innovative processing technique to improve the ageing potential of Pinot Noir wine (Dr Angela Sparrow, UTAS)
2:10pm	Transfusion and lees stirring trials in Mornington Peninsula (Jeremy Magyar, Ten Minutes by Tractor)
2:40pm	Pinot Noir winemaking in the Peninsula: practical case studies (Lindsay McCall, Paringa Estate and Sandro Mosele, Port Phillip Estate/Kooyong)
3:20pm	Afternoon Tea (Provided)
3:40pm	Pinot Noir winemaking in the Peninsula: practical case studies – cont. (Geraldine McFaul, Willow Creek Vineyard & Dr Richard McIntyre, Moorooduc Estate)
4:20pm	Pinot Noir benchmark tasting (Chaired by Jane Faulkner, Geraldine McFaul, Lindsay McCall and Sandro Mosele)
5:20pm	Wrap up and closing comments (Dr Mark Krstic, AWRI, Melbourne)



Pinot Noir History

- Very old variety selected by man from wild vines around 2,000 years ago
- Pinot Noir existed in Burgundy in 4th Century AD (Morillon Noir)
- Romans liked wine made by Gallic tribes from Pinot Noir
- Pinot Noir vines described in records Burgundy in 14th Century
- Linked to powerful medieval monasteries of eastern France and Germany, cultivated by Catholic monks
- Prone to mutate Pinot Blanc, Pinot Gris and Pint Meunier
- Hundreds of different clones in vineyards and vine collections worldwide

Pinot Noir Clonal diversity in Australia

Bourgogne H140A Bourgogne H170B Bourgogne H199A Bourgogne H80A Browns R26V2 Cortaillod H120B D₂V₅ D2V6 BERTIN D4V2 **D5V12A** F6V7 G5V15 G8V3 G8V7 H7V15 **Hunter Valley** Mariafeld Mt. Pleasant

MV4 MV5 M5 H170A MV₆ MV6 H170A Oberlin H120A Oberlin H120B Oberlin HRV5 Q390-02 R26V3 R26V5 18 Gm 20Gm 113 114 115 151 167

236 292 373 375 386 462 521 533 (Yalumba) 542 543 583 777 G8V15 (Yalumba) H170B (Yalumba) Abel **ENTAV-INRA 667** ENTAV-INRA 583 **ENTAV-INRA 828 ENTAV-INRA 943** Geoff Cowey ©



Vougeot

Pinot NoirKey production regions



Six sub regions
Chablis

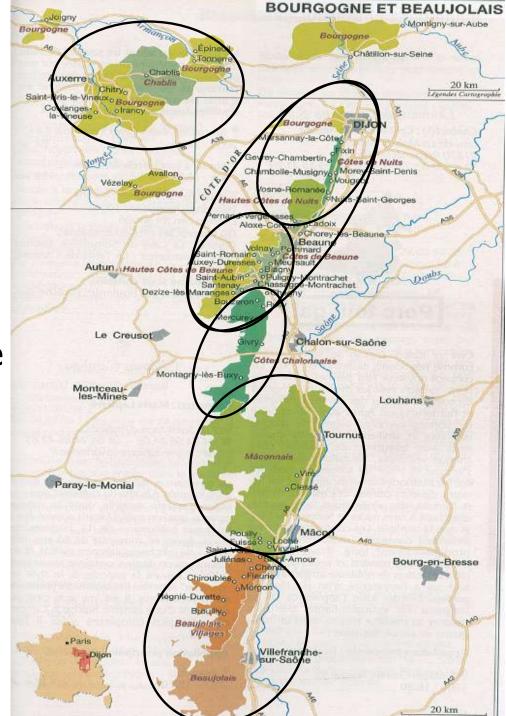
Côtes de Nuits

Côtes de Beaune

Côtes Chalonnaise

Mâconnais

Beaujolais



Côte d'Or

Pinot Noir Synonyms

ROMANÉE

CONTI

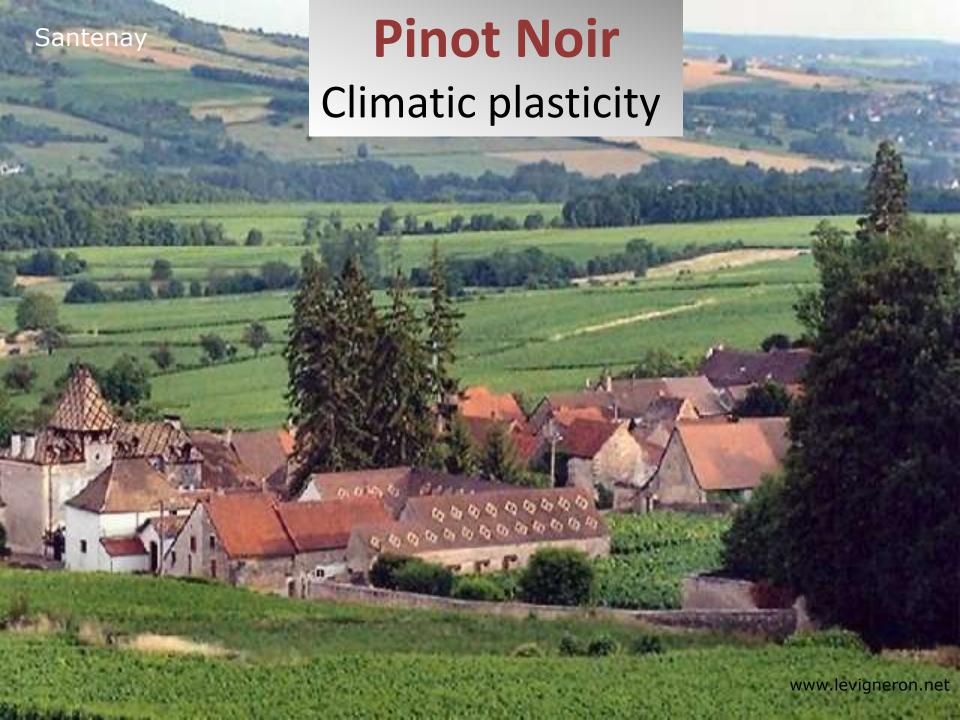
France - Pineau de Bourgoyne, Franc Pineau, Noirien, Franc Noirien, Salvagnin, Morillon, Auvernat, Auvernaut noir, Plant Doré, and Vert Doré.

Germany - Burgunder blauer, Blauer Spätburgunder, Clävner, Blauer-Klävner, Schwarzer Riesling, Möhrchen, and Schwarzer Burgunder.

Italy - Pinot Nera, Pinot Nero

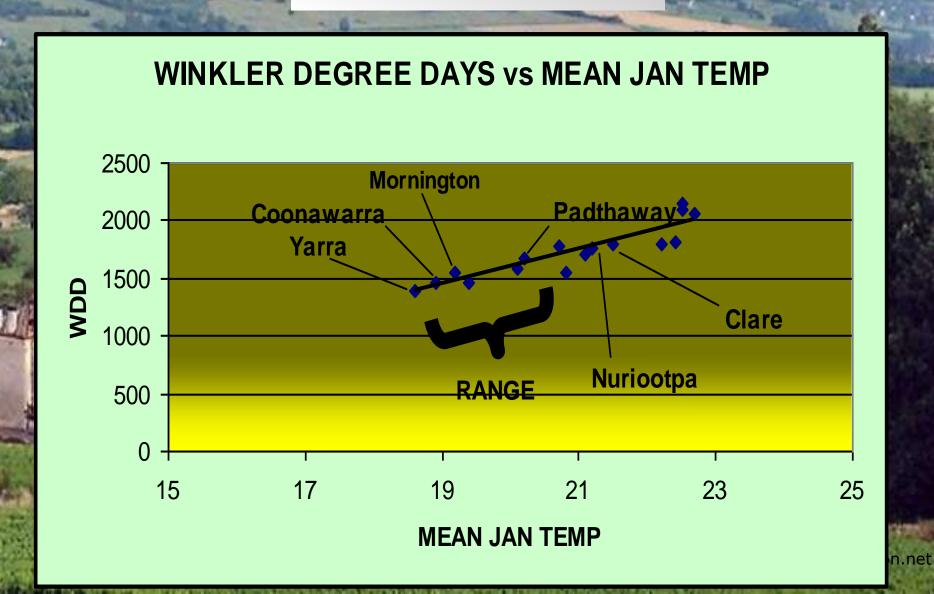
Austria - Blauer Nürnberger;

Hungary - Nagyburgundi.



Santenay

Pinot Noir Climatic plasticity











Premeaux pris

Pinot Noir

Fashion, trends and Hollywood

